

A HISTORY OF ANNUAL STREAMFLOWS FROM THE 21 WATER-RESOURCE REGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO, 1951-83

By
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CONVERSION FACTORS

Factors for converting inch-pound units to the International System (SI) units are given below:

Multiply inch-pound units	By	To obtain SI units
inch (in.)	25.40	millimeter (mm)
square mile (mi^2)	2.590	square kilometer (km^2)
cubic foot (ft^3)	0.0283	cubic meter (m^3)
cubic foot per second (ft^3/s)	0.0283	cubic meter per second (m^3/s)
billion gallons per day (Bgal/d)	4.381	cubic meter per second (m^3/s)
inches per year (in/yr)	25.40	millimeter per year (mm/yr)

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ABSTRACT

Annual streamflows from the 21 water-resource regions in the United States and Puerto Rico were calculated for the period 1951-83. The total streamflow discharging to the oceans from the conterminous United States during this period averaged 1,270 billion gallons per day. The outflow from the Lower Mississippi Water-Resource Region (08), which drains 41 percent of the land area of the conterminous United States, contributes 34 percent of the total streamflow to the oceans, which is the most of any region.

A 15-year moving average of the annual streamflow was also calculated for each region. The Mid-Atlantic (Region 02) shows a decreasing trend in streamflow since the mid-1970's whereas the Upper Mississippi (Region 07), the Missouri (Region 10), the Rio Grande (Region 13), the Upper Colorado (Region 14), the Lower Colorado (Region 15), the Great Basin (Region 16), and California (Region 18) all show an increasing trend in streamflows.

Streamflow from the Upper and Lower Colorado (Regions 14 and 15) appear to be heavily affected by large storage reservoirs. Streamflow from the Upper Colorado (Region 14) shows a decreasing streamflow in 1963 and 1964, which may be due to filling of Lake Powell.

INTRODUCTION

The United States Soil Conservation Service (SCS) requested assistance from the U.S. Geological Survey in preparing a display of surface-water data for inclusion in the Department of Agriculture's

assessment of the quality of the Nation's soil, land, and water resources. To provide these data, annual streamflows from the 21 water-resource regions in the United States and Puerto Rico (Seaber, Kapinos, and Knapp, 1984) were calculated.

These 21 water-resource regions are either the entire drainage area of a major river (such as the Missouri River) or the combined drainage areas of several river systems that discharge to the ocean (such as the Texas-Gulf Region, which drains into the Gulf of Mexico). Eighteen of these regions are in the conterminous United States and one region each is in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Caribbean (fig. 1). A 15-year moving average of the annual streamflows was also calculated for each water-resource region.

The regions represent the largest hydrologic limit for classification. The hierarchy of hydrologic units goes from region to subregion to accounting units to cataloging units. The cataloging unit, the smallest element in the hierarchy, is a geographic area consisting of all or part of a surface drainage basin, or a combination of drainage basins, or a distinct hydrologic feature. There are about 2,150 cataloging units in the country. Many of the streamflow calculations in this report were made at the cataloging unit level to determine streamflow for the regions.

METHODS

The method used to calculate the streamflows from the water-resource regions is:

1. The annual streamflow for each region was calculated by using the recorded streamflow from the most downstream gaging stations in the region and

adding an estimated streamflow for the remaining ungauged drainage areas. The ungauged drainage area is the area between the most downstream gaging stations and the outflow point of the region.

The annual streamflow was calculated for the 1951–83 period. The period was selected to represent a history of recent flows.

2. Streamflow for the gaged area was calculated by using mean annual discharge values from U.S. Geological Survey WATSTORE records. Gaging stations were selected from the Nation's Water Resources, 1975–2000, Volume 3, Appendix V (U.S. Water Resource Council, 1978) for each water-resource region. For stations that did not have mean annual discharge for each year the missing discharge values were estimated by linear regression with discharge data recorded at nearby gaging stations.

3. Calculation of streamflow for the ungauged areas was required for all regions because no single gage recorded the outflow from any region. The ungauged area was determined as the total drainage area of the region (Seaber and others, 1984) minus the drainage area of the most downstream gages. The average annual streamflow for this ungauged area was estimated from streamflow data calculated for preparation of a national runoff map (Krug, Graczyk, and Gebert, written commun., 1986) for the period 1951–80. In

that report, streamflow data are presented for all of the 2,149 cataloging units in the country. Streamflow data for that study was based on records collected at 5,951 gaging stations. In order to use a common period of record for all stations, the streamflow records at 2,822 gaging stations were extended to the 1951–80 period by a correlation procedure.

4. The streamflow estimate for the ungauged area was an average annual value for the 1951–80 period because runoff values for the ungauged cataloging units are for this period rather than for 1951–83. Also, no estimate was available for individual years, this average annual value was used to compute an adjustment factor that was applied to the measured annual discharge to estimate the total annual discharge from the region. The adjustment factor is a ratio of total average annual streamflow to measured average annual streamflow for the 1951–80 period.

$$\text{Adjustment factor} = \frac{Q_T}{Q_m}$$

where: Q_T is the 1951–80 average annual streamflow for the measured and unmeasured drainage areas of the region, and

Q_m is the 1951–80 average annual streamflow from the measured drainage area of the region.

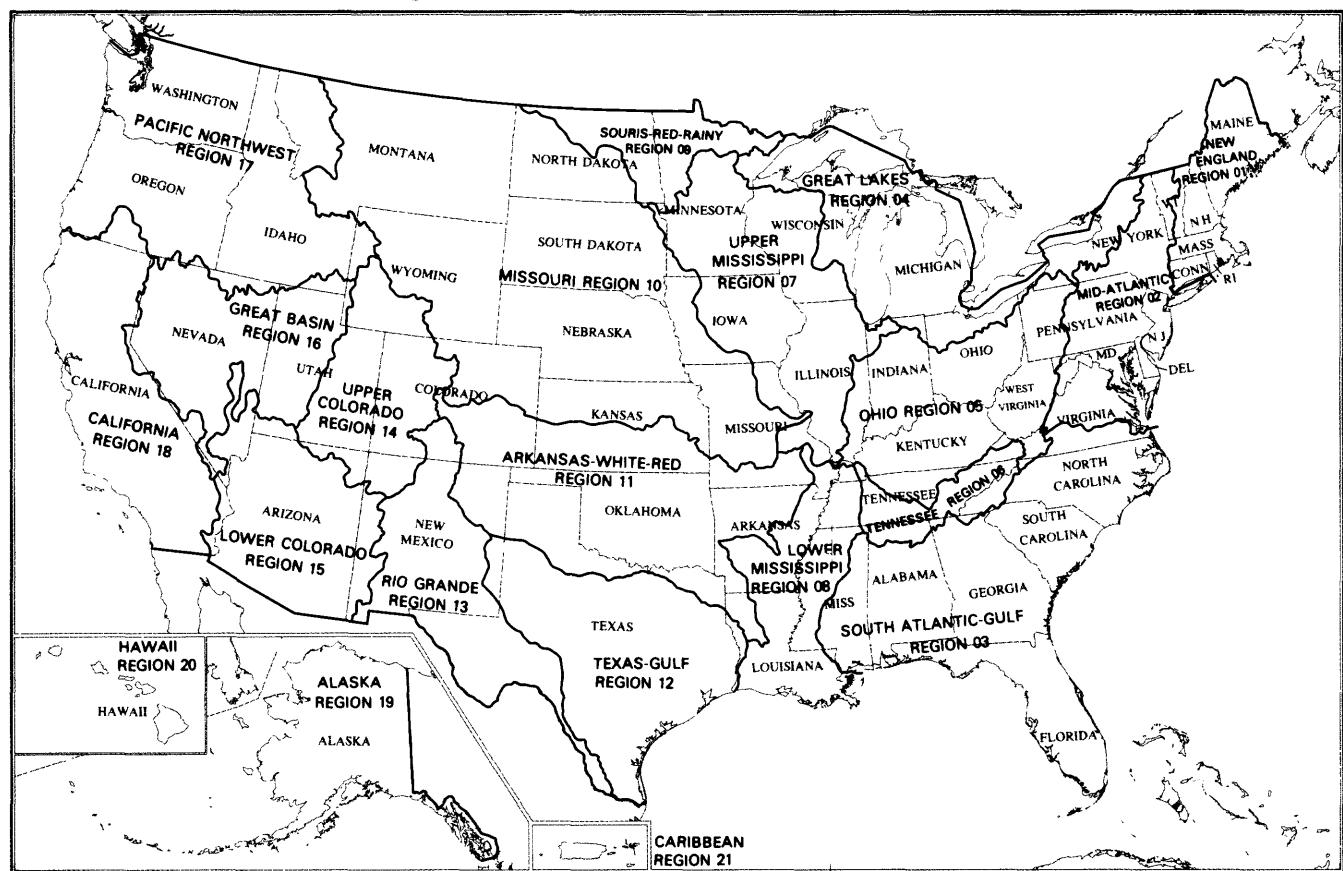


FIGURE 1. Location of the 21 water-resource regions.

The following is an explanation of the example in table 1 that illustrates the computation of average annual streamflow volume for the Texas–Gulf Water-Resource Region (12) (fig. 2).

The streamflow for Region 12 is measured by 12 gaging stations located in the region. The average annual streamflow for the 1951–83 period is 2.93 in./yr. In order to combine the streamflow of the measured and unmeasured area the streamflow was converted to average annual streamflow volume or 1.010×10^{12} ft³.

The total drainage area of Region 12 consists of the drainage area of the subregions (1201–1211) of Region 12. The total drainage area is 183,140 mi².

There is 34,836 mi² of Region 12 that is not measured by the gaging stations in the region (fig.

2). The estimated unmeasured average annual streamflow value for this area is 5.92 in. or 0.479×10^{12} ft³.

The adjustment factor was calculated by dividing the average annual streamflow values for the measured and unmeasured drainage areas of the region by the average annual streamflow value of just the measured drainage area. This resulted in an adjustment factor of 1.48. Therefore, an adjustment was made to the mean annual streamflow values recorded at the gaging stations in the region that are shown in table 16. The adjustment factors determined for the 21 water-resource regions can be found in table 2. The adjustment factors ranged from 1.00 at several regions to 13.8 for the Hawaiian Islands (Region 20).

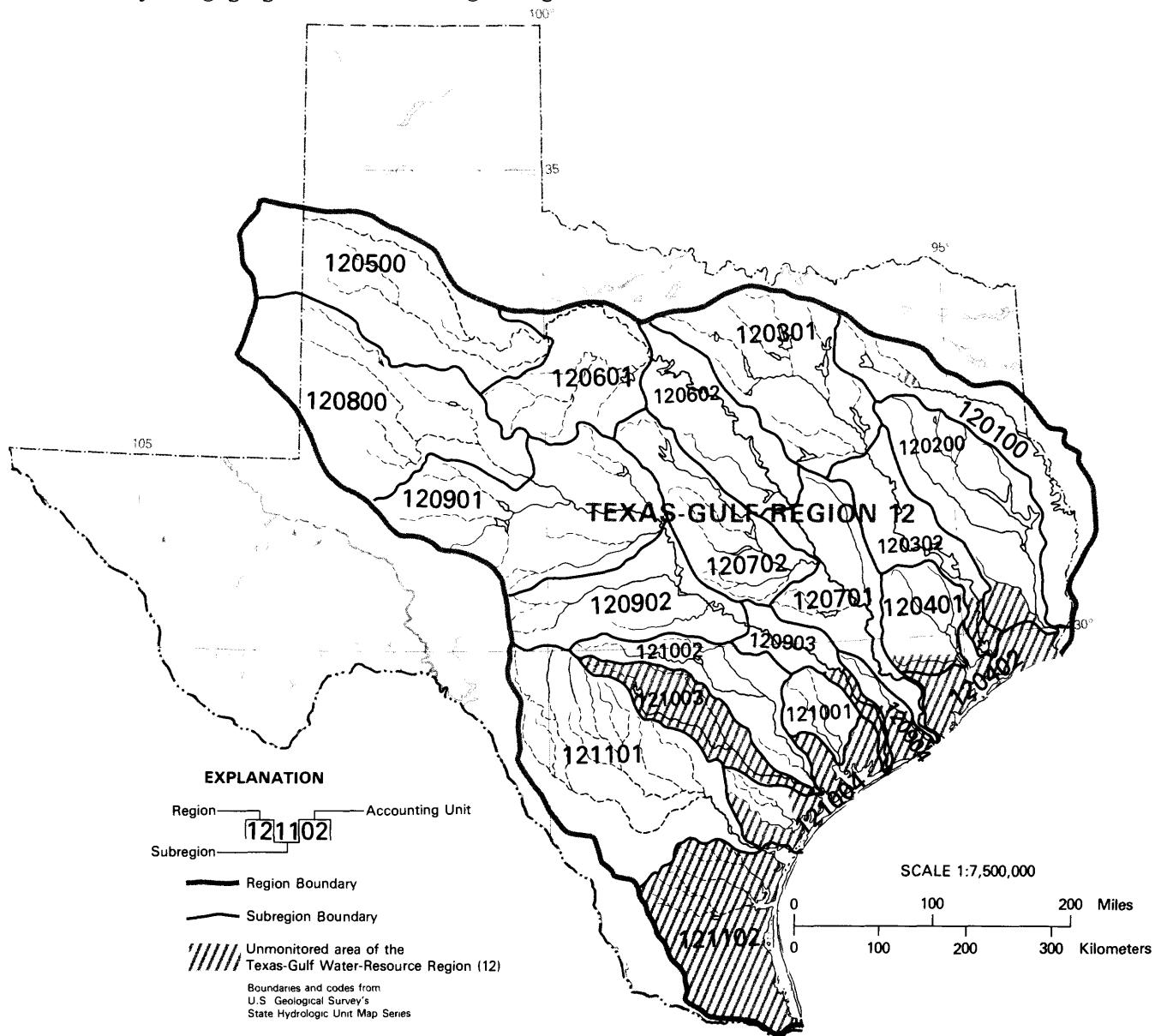


FIGURE 2. Location of the unmonitored area of the Texas–Gulf Water-Resource Region (12).

TABLE 1.—Example illustrating computation of average annual streamflow volume for the Texas–Gulf Water-Resource Region (12)

Steps 1 and 2.--Flow for gaged area--

The following 12 gages measure most of Region 12 drainage area.

Station number	Drainage area (mi ²)	Runoff (ft ³ /s)	Runoff (in.)	Remarks
08030500	1/9,329	2/7,248	3/10.55	1/ From Nation's Water Resources, 1975–2000, v. 3, Appendix V, p. 104
08041000	7,951	5,006	8.55	
08066500	17,186	6,348	5.02	
08071500	2,800	795	3.86	2/ From USGS WATSTORE file.
08111500	43,880	6,120	1.89	
08117500	727	460	8.62	
08162500	42,240	2,433	.78	3/ 7,248 ft ³ /s X $\frac{13.58}{9,329 \text{ mi}^2} = 10.55$
08211000	16,660	799	.65	
08176500	5,198	1,792	4.68	
08164500	826	580	9.54	where 13.58 is conversion factor for
08164000	817	329	5.47	converting cubic feet per second per
08189500	690	128	2.52	square mile to inches
	148,304		1/2.93	4/ Weighted average of runoff in inches and drainage area in square miles

Measured average annual streamflow volume = $2.93 \text{ in.} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in.}} \times 148,304 \text{ mi}^2 \times 27.87 \times 10^6 = 1.010 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3$

where 27.87×10^6 is a conversion factor for converting feet per square mile to cubic feet.

Step 3.--Flow for ungaged area--

Determine drainage area of region.

Subregion	Drainage area (mi ²)	
1201	9,860	From Seaber and others, 1984, State Hydrologic
1202	10,000	Unit Maps, U.S. Geological Survey Open-File
1203	18,000	Report 84-708, p. 12-1 to 12-10.
1204	7,980	
1205	14,600	
1206	15,500	
1207	15,600	
1208	16,000	
1209	28,400	
1210	18,200	
1211	29,000	
	183,140	Total drainage area of Region 12

The gaging stations from Steps 1 and 2 above measure the entire streamflow of Region 12 except for all or part of the following cataloging units.

Cataloging unit	Cataloging unit drainage area (mi ²)	Estimated unmeasured drainage area (percent)	Unmeasured area (mi ²)	Runoff (in.)
12010005	5/ 2,640	20	528	6/14.6
12020003	1,130	20	226	9.2
12020006	1,100	100	1,100	11.6
12040201	2,140	100	2,140	6.4
12020007	670	100	670	14.1
12040202	795	100	795	11.7
12030203	815	100	815	14.1
12040104	1,130	100	1,130	14.7
12040204	1,130	100	1,130	16.4
12040205	637	100	637	17.0
12090401	1,050	30	315	8.6
12090402	865	100	865	16.0
12100401	1,300	100	1,300	12.0
12100402	922	100	922	10.0
12100403	392	100	392	12.0
12100404	155	100	155	10.0
12100405	855	100	855	5.6
12100301-304	4,270	100	4,270	3.1
12100407	863	100	863	2.3
12110201-208	12,000	100	12,000	.34
			31,108	7/5.92

$$\text{Drainage area for gaged and ungaged area} = 148,304 \text{ mi}^2 + 31,108 \text{ mi}^2 = 179,412 \text{ mi}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total drainage area - gaged and ungaged area} &= \text{unaccounted drainage area} = 183,140 \text{ mi}^2 - \\ 179,412 \text{ mi}^2 &= 3,728 \text{ mi}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Average annual streamflow volume for ungaged and unaccounted drainage area =

$$5.92 \text{ in.} \times \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in.}} \times (31,108 \text{ mi}^2 + 3,728 \text{ mi}^2) \times 27.88 \times 10^6 = 0.479 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3$$

Step 4.--Adjustment factor

$$\text{Total average annual streamflow volume} = 1.010 \times 10^{12} + 0.479 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 1.49 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Adjustment factor} = \frac{Q_T}{Q_M}$$

where: Q_T = total average annual streamflow volume
 Q_M = measured average annual runoff volume

$$\text{Adjustment factor} = \frac{1.49 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3}{1.010 \times 10^{12} \text{ ft}^3} = 1.48$$

5/ From Seaber, p. 12-1 to 12-10.

6/ From Krug, Gebert, and Graczyk, written commun., 1986.

7/ Weighted average of runoff, in inches, and drainage area, in square miles.

TABLE 2.—Adjustment factors for the 21 water-resource regions

Water-resource region	Adjustment factor
New England (01)	1.67
Mid-Atlantic (02)	1.63
South Atlantic-Gulf (03)	1.55
Great Lakes (04)	2.41
Ohio (05)	1.00
Tennessee (06)	1.01
Upper Mississippi (07)	1.00
Lower Mississippi (08)	1.10
Souris-Red-Rainy (09)	1.72
Missouri (10)	1.00
Arkansas-White-Red (11)	1.00
Texas-Gulf (12)	1.49
Rio Grande (13)	6.96
Upper Colorado (14)	1.00
Lower Colorado (15)	1.01
Great Basin (16)	1.70
Pacific Northwest (17)	1.81
California (18)	1.40
Alaska (19)	4.25
Hawaii (20)	13.8
Puerto Rico (21)	3.52

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Average streamflow for the period 1951–83 for each water-resource region is presented in table 3. Table 3 also shows the percent of region monitored. The average annual streamflows for some regions include the streamflow from an upstream region. For example, the streamflow of the Lower Mississippi (Region 08) consists of the streamflow from the Ohio (Region 05), the Tennessee (Region 06), the Upper Mississippi (Region 07), the Lower Mississippi (Region 08), the Missouri (Region 10), and the Arkansas-White-Red (Region 11). No adjustments were made for exports or imports, storage, ground-water mining, or consumptive uses. The outflows from the 21 water-resources regions in the United States ranged from 1.8 Bgal/d (billion gallons per day) for the Rio Grande (Region 13) to 921 Bgal/d from Alaska (Region 19).

Average annual streamflows from each water-resource region are found in table 4. Also, the average annual streamflow and the total streamflow from the United States are found in table 4. The streamflow from the United States for the period 1951–83 was 2,210 Bgal/d. This streamflow includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Also in table 4 is total streamflow from the conterminous United States, which is 1,270 Bgal/d for the period of 1951–83.

A detailed breakdown of the outflows for each water-resource region can be found in tables 5–25. The tables summarize the stations used and the unadjusted and adjusted annual streamflows for an individual water-resource region.

The totals for Puerto Rico (Region 21) do not include the Virgin Islands or other scattered territories in the Caribbean because of lack of data. Puerto Rico does not have records from 1951–59.

Several regions include flow that originates outside the United States. Flow in Region 09, the Red River, originates in Canada, flows into the United States, and returns to Canada. The total outflow from Region 17, the Columbia River, also includes the flow from Canada. In Region 19, Alaska, the total includes the flow of the Yukon River from Canada, but not the flow from several rivers crossing southeastern Alaska from Canada because no record exists for those rivers. In Region 13, the Rio Grande, the flow from Mexico that enters the south side of the Rio Grande was not included because that flow never enters the United States. Similarly, in Region 04, the Great Lakes, the flow from Canada that enters the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River was not included because that flow never enters the United States.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of outflow from the water-resource regions in the conterminous United States to the total outflow of the United States. The largest contribution is from the Lower Mississippi (Region 08), which includes the flow from the Ohio (Region 05), the Tennessee (Region 06), the Upper Mississippi (Region 07), the Missouri (Region 10), and the Arkansas-White-Red (Region 11). The Lower Mississippi (Region 08) contributes 34 percent of the

TABLE 3.—Total streamflow from the 21 water-resource regions, 1951–83

Water-resource region	Streamflow (billion gallons per day)	Percentage of region gaged
New England (01)	76.7	61
Mid-Atlantic (02)	94.6	59
South Atlantic-Gulf (03)	207	64
Great Lakes (04)	75.2	43
Ohio (05)	181	100
Tennessee (06)	42.9	99
Upper Mississippi (07)	128	99
Lower Mississippi (08)	433	93
Souris-Red-Rainy (09)	7.2	82
Missouri (10)	50.2	99
Arkansas-White-Red (11)	56.3	99
Texas-Gulf (12)	30.7	81
Rio Grande (13)	1.8	49
Upper Colorado (14)	8.3	99
Lower Colorado (15)	2.5	98
Great Basin (16)	4.2	29
Pacific Northwest (17)	278	82
California (18)	62.8	44
Alaska (19)	921	39
Hawaii (20)	13.6	8
Caribbean (21)	4.8	26

Tables 4–25 are at the end of the report.

total outflow while draining 41 percent of the land area of the conterminous United States. The next largest contributor is the Pacific Northwest (Region 17) with 22 percent of the total outflow.

The percentage contribution of the five water-resource regions that flow into the Lower Mississippi (Region 08) are shown in figure 4. The largest inflow to the Lower Mississippi (Region 08) is from the Ohio (Region 05), which contributes 138 Bgal/d, 33 percent. The Upper Mississippi (Region 07) contributes the next greatest amount of 128 Bgal/d, or 31 percent.

The Missouri (Region 10) has the largest drainage area ($509,547 \text{ mi}^2$) in the conterminous United States, but contributes only 12 percent of the flow to the Lower Mississippi (Region 08) and only 4 percent to the total outflow from the conterminous United States.

The streamflow from the Upper Colorado (Region 14) is 8 Bgal/d. This region flows into the Lower Col-

orado (Region 15). The outflow from the Lower Colorado (Region 15) is only 2 Bgal/d. A reduction indicates a loss of at least 6 Bgal/d of streamflow from the Lower Colorado (Region 15) which may be attributed to irrigation, water supply, and losses from evaporation and transpiration.

Figures 5–9 show a history of streamflows from the 21 water-resource regions for 1951–83. These figures show the annual outflow and the 15-year moving average. The 15-year, weighted moving average was calculated using the “bisquare weight function” (Mosteller and Tukey, 1977). This function gives the most weight to the years closest to the year for which the average is being calculated and gradually declining weights to years earlier and later. It also allows calculation of the moving average for years near the beginning and end of the period of record. For example, the 15-year weighted moving averages for the years 1951–58 were all calculated from the annual streamflows for 1951–65, but the

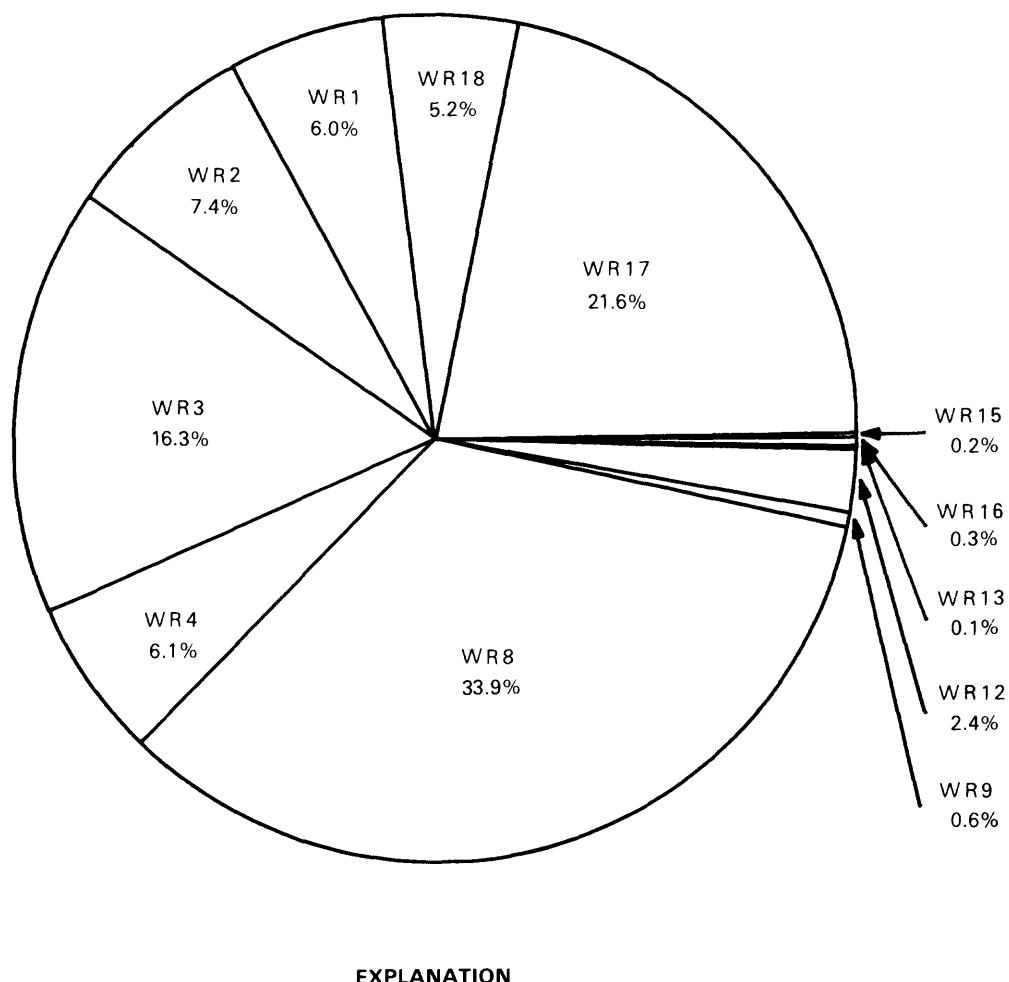


FIGURE 3. Distribution of streamflow from the conterminous United States, 1951–83.

distribution of the weights was shifted each year. The figures illustrate the cyclic nature of runoff. In general, the arid western regions show larger fluctuation in annual outflow and the more humid eastern regions have more uniform flows.

Although the 1951–83 period is too short to describe long-term trends, the figures illustrate interesting streamflow fluctuations. For example, the Mid-Atlantic (Region 02) has decreasing streamflow since the mid-1970's, while the Upper Mississippi (Region 07), the Missouri (Region 10), the Rio Grande (Region 13), the Upper Colorado (Region 14), the Lower Colorado (Region 15), the Great Basin (Region 16), and California (Region 18) all show increasing

streamflow. The outflows from the Upper and Lower Colorado (Regions 14 and 15) appear to be heavily affected by large storage reservoirs. For example, streamflow from the Upper Colorado (Region 14) shows decreasing streamflow in 1963 and 1964, which may be due to filling Lake Powell. Uniform streamflows from these regions are the general pattern except during severe drought or large runoff periods.

The method used to calculate the streamflow from each region could be improved by using more gaging stations. This is especially true for regions that had large areas of unmonitored areas that may have gaging stations monitoring the streamflow.

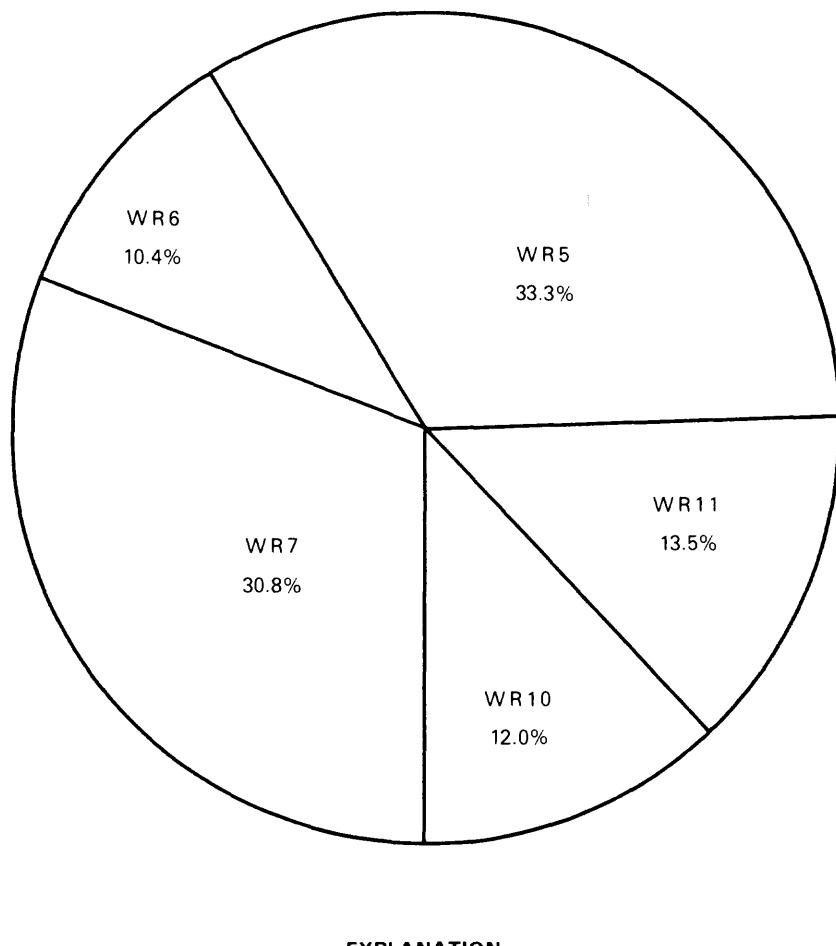


FIGURE 4. Distribution of streamflow into the Lower Mississippi Water-Resource Region (8).

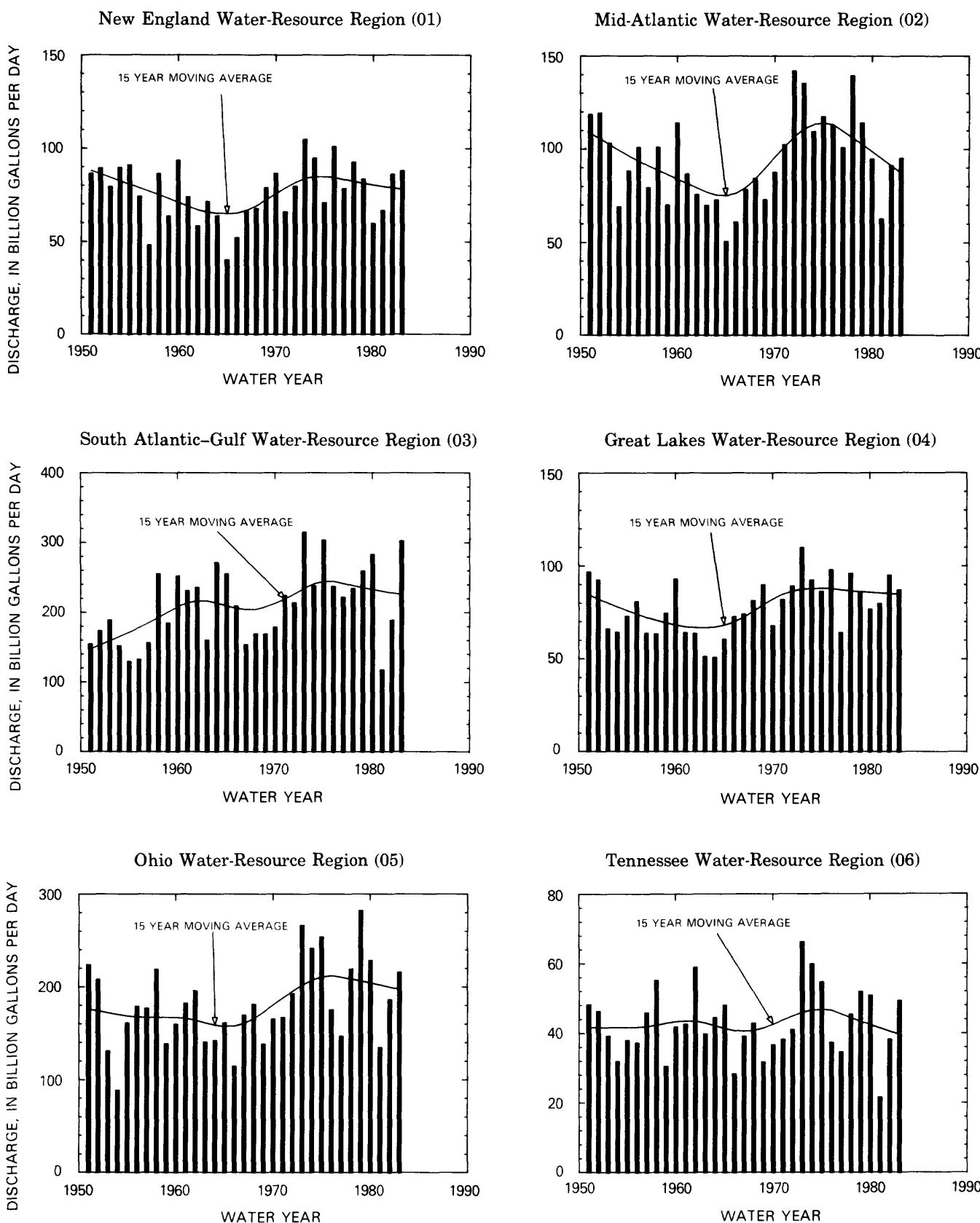


FIGURE 5. History of annual streamflow from Water-Resource Regions 1–6, 1951–83.

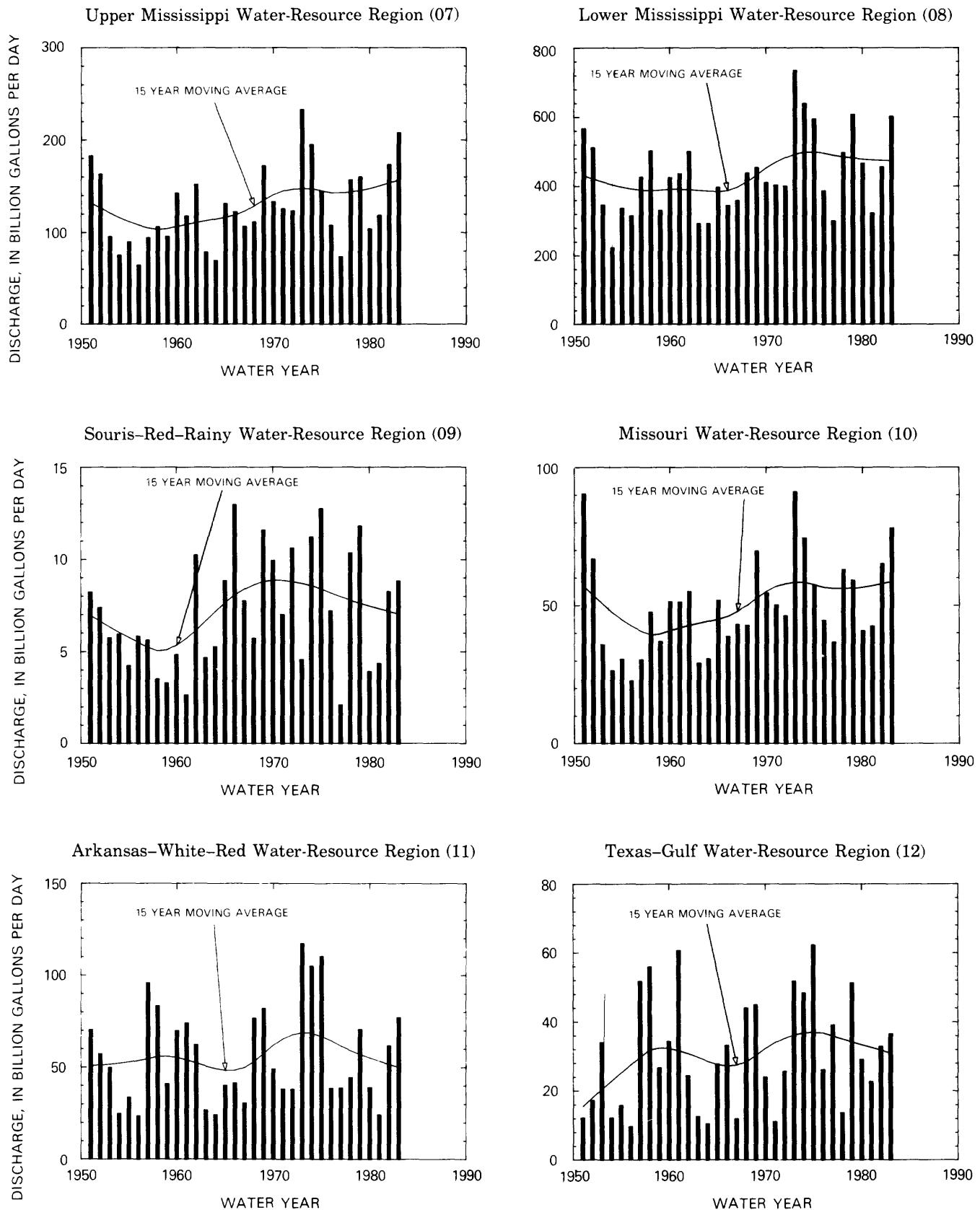


FIGURE 6. History of annual streamflow from Water-Resource Regions 7-12, 1951-83.

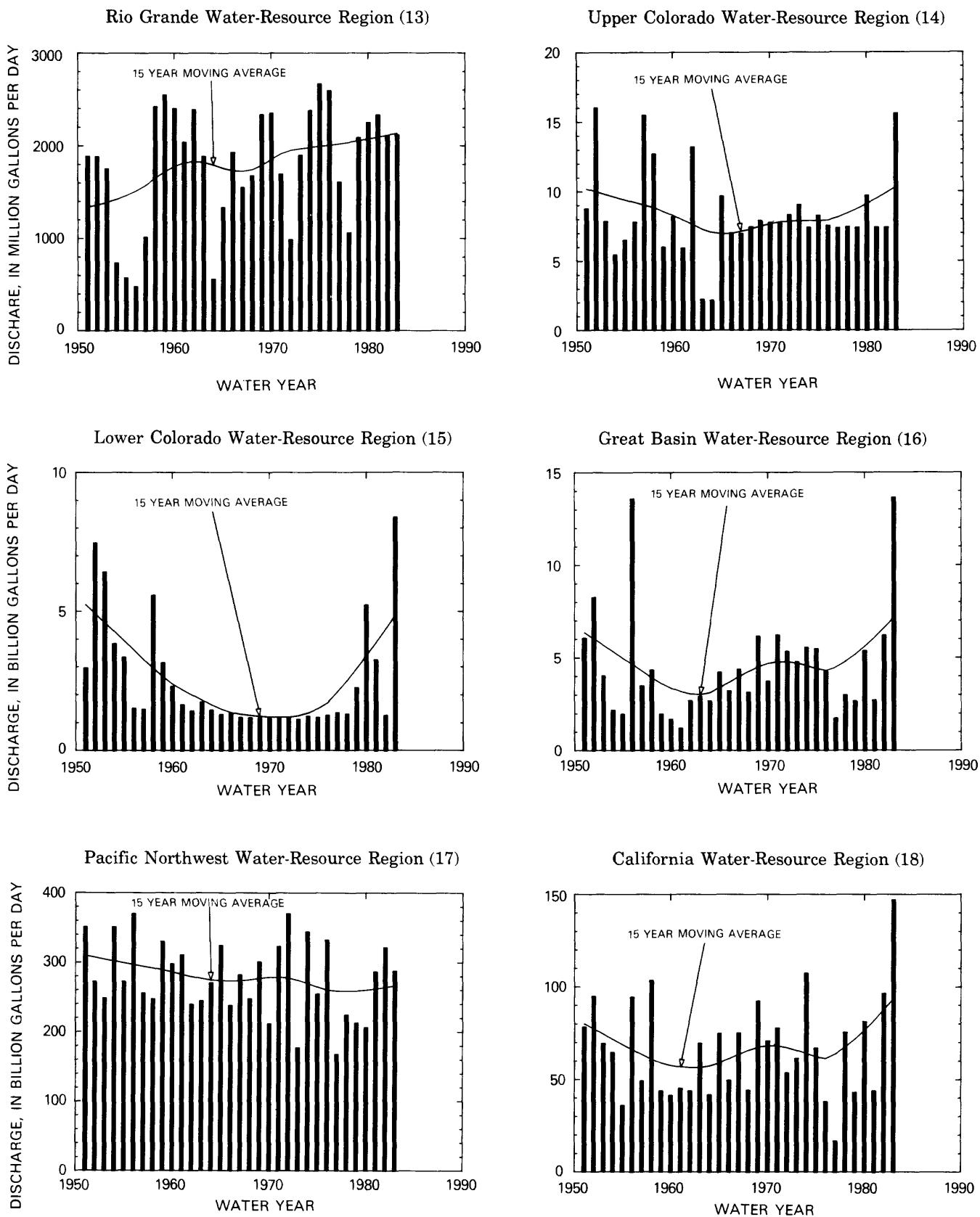
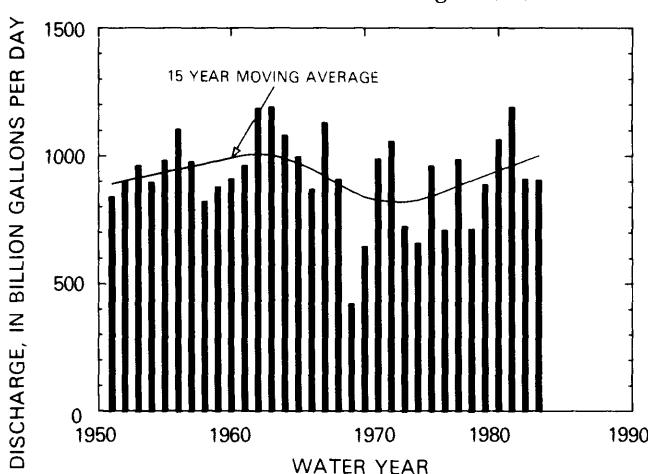


FIGURE 7. History of annual streamflow from Water-Resource Regions 13–18, 1951–83.

Alaska Water-Resource Region (19)



SUMMARY

Annual streamflows were calculated from the 21 water-resource regions in the United States, for the period 1951–83. The total streamflow from the United States including Puerto Rico was 2,210 Bgal/d. The streamflow from the conterminous United States was 1,270 Bgal/d. The Lower Mississippi (Region 08) contributed 34 percent to the total streamflow, which is the most of any region in the conterminous United States.

The Lower Mississippi (Region 08) receives streamflows from the Ohio (Region 05), the Tennessee (Region 06), the Upper Mississippi (Region 07), the Missouri (Region 10), and the Arkansas–White–Red (Region 11). The Ohio (Region 05) contributes the most to the Lower Mississippi (Region 08), 33 percent. The Missouri (Region 10) has the largest drainage area in the conterminous United States but only contributes 12 percent of the streamflow to the Lower Mississippi (Region 08) and only 4 percent of the total streamflow from the United States.

The streamflow from the Upper Colorado (Region 14) is 8 Bgal/d, which is tributary to the Lower Colorado (Region 15). The streamflow from the Lower Colorado (Region 15) is 2 Bgal/d. This indicates a loss of at least 6 Bgal/d, which may be attributed to irrigation, water supply, and losses from evaporation and transpiration. The Upper and Lower Colorado are also affected by filling large storage reservoirs. Streamflows from the Upper Colorado (Region 14) show decreasing streamflow in 1963 and 1964, which may be due to filling of Lake Powell.

Hawaii Water-Resource Region (20)

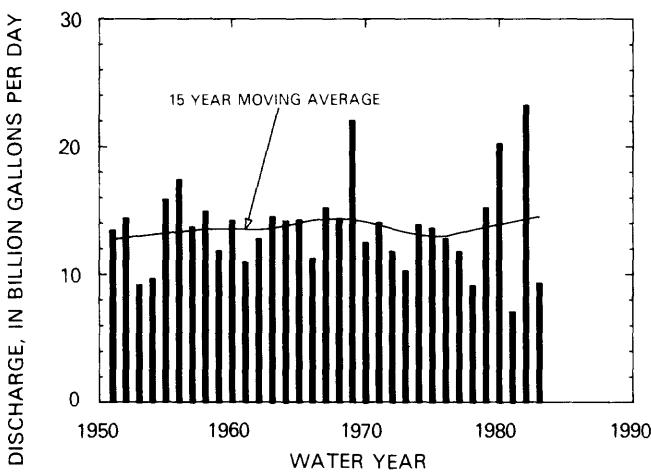


FIGURE 8. History of annual streamflow from Water Resource Regions 19 and 20, 1951–83.

Puerto Rico Water-Resource Region (21),

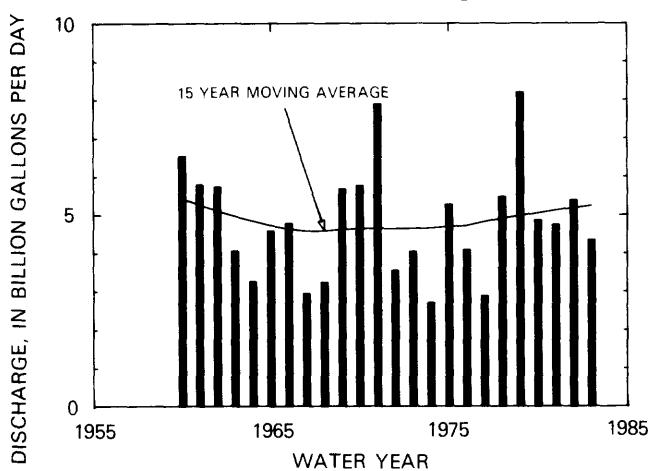


FIGURE 9. History of annual streamflow from Water Resource Region 21, 1951–83.

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TABLE 7.—Annual streamflow from the South Atlantic–Gulf Water-Resource Region (03), 1951–83—Continued

Station	2175000	2489500	2492000	Total monitored streamflow (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
Year	(ft ³ /s)	(ft ³ /s)	(ft ³ /s)	(ft ³ /s)	(ft ³ /s)	(Bgal/d)
1951	1715	8947	1760	150271	232920	150
1952	2089	4013	995	169135	262159	169
1953	1997	9801	2081	184477	285939	185
1954	1445	4770	1233	147811	229107	148
1955	1191	6907	1468	125079	193872	125
1956	1525	7734	1383	127700	197935	128
1957	1266	5678	1172	152180	235879	152
1958	2805	12340	2089	250760	388678	251
1959	2724	7191	1664	180339	279525	181
1960	5225	8450	1630	247785	384067	248
1961	3121	11290	2698	226545	351145	227
1962	2481	14500	2775	231494	358816	232
1963	2220	3412	919	155852	241571	156
1964	4792	8462	1530	266923	413731	267
1965	5019	8286	1621	250404	388126	251
1966	2910	9067	2116	204908	317607	205
1967	2054	4278	1241	149601	231882	150
1968	1518	7859	1069	165079	255873	165
1969	2733	7244	1425	164726	255326	165
1970	2319	5035	928	174700	270785	175
1971	3244	10160	1684	220111	341172	220
1972	3038	10340	2282	209989	325483	210
1973	4337	15320	3184	310632	481480	311
1974	2466	17540	2954	233986	362678	234
1975	3186	16330	3141	299104	463611	299
1976	2477	10770	1453	233194	361451	233
1977	2778	10310	1943	217930	337792	218
1978	2387	10700	2102	230005	356508	230
1979	3358	16880	2519	254971	395205	255
1980	3311	18830	3081	278882	432267	279
1981	1326	5603	1317	113326	175655	113
1982	1990	6572	1426	184586	286108	185
1983	2940	22560	3697	298200	462210	299
			TOTAL	6810685	10556562	6820
			MEAN	206384	319896	207

1/ Estimated value.

TABLE 9.—Annual streamflow from the Ohio Water-Resource Region (05), 1951–83

Station	3611500 (ft³/s)	3612000 (ft³/s)	Total monitored streamflow (ft³/s)	Total monitored (Bgal/d)
Year				
1951	346000	337	346337	224
1952	321200	397	321597	208
1953	202700	107	202807	131
1954	136800	73	136873	88.4
1955	248900	196	249096	161
1956	277000	164	277164	179
1957	273600	379	273979	177
1958	338000	567	338567	219
1959	214600	206	214806	139
1960	247100	184	247284	160
1961	281800	374	282174	182
1962	302600	394	302994	196
1963	217400	129	217529	141
1964	219800	160	219960	142
1965	249300	206	249506	161
1966	176900	233	177133	114
1967	262300	167	262467	170
1968	280200	310	280510	181
1969	213900	414	214314	138
1970	255400	363	255763	165
1971	258300	171	258471	167
1972	298000	212	298212	193
1973	412000	540	412540	267
1974	373400	361	373761	241
1975	392600	411	393011	254
1976	271300	199	271499	175
1977	227500	193	227693	147
1978	339300	216	339516	219
1979	436600	490	437090	282
1980	353600	181	353781	229
1981	208300	193	208493	135
1982	287900	293	288193	186
1983	333300	601	333901	216
	TOTAL	9267021	5990	
	MEAN	280819	181	

TABLE 10.—Annual streamflow from the Tennessee Water-Resource Region (06), 1951–83

Station 3609500	Total monitored streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
Year			
1951	73980	74646	48.2
1952	71080	71720	46.3
1953	60250	60792	39.3
1954	48940	49380	31.9
1955	58180	58704	37.9
1956	57120	57634	37.2
1957	70410	71044	45.9
1958	84610	85371	55.1
1959	46820	47241	30.5
1960	64260	64838	41.9
1961	65500	66090	42.7
1962	90390	91204	58.9
1963	61070	61620	39.8
1964	68220	68834	44.5
1965	73690	74353	48.0
1966	43450	43841	28.3
1967	59980	60520	39.1
1968	65810	66402	42.9
1969	48700	49138	31.7
1970	56280	56787	36.7
1971	58640	59168	38.2
1972	62920	63486	41.0
1973	101700	102615	66.3
1974	91880	92707	59.9
1975	83880	84635	54.7
1976	57250	57765	37.3
1977	52990	53467	34.5
1978	69570	70196	45.3
1979	79730	80448	52.0
1980	77950	78652	50.8
1981	33040	33337	21.5
1982	58600	59127	38.2
1983	75700	76381	49.3
	TOTAL	2172590	1420
	MEAN	65836	42.9

TABLE 11.—Annual streamflow from the Upper Mississippi Water-Resource Region (07), 1951–83

Station 7022000	Total monitored streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
Year			
1951	282300	282836	183
1952	251400	251878	163
1953	147700	147981	95.6
1954	116200	116421	75.2
1955	138300	138563	89.5
1956	99190	99378	64.2
1957	145700	145977	94.3
1958	164000	164312	106
1959	147700	147981	95.6
1960	220000	220418	142
1961	181900	182246	118
1962	234700	235146	152
1963	121200	121430	78.4
1964	107300	107504	69.4
1965	202600	202985	131
1966	188800	189159	122
1967	164600	164913	107
1968	172300	172627	112
1969	265600	266105	172
1970	205700	206091	133
1971	193800	194168	125
1972	190800	191163	123
1973	359800	360484	233
1974	301000	301572	195
1975	223600	224025	145
1976	166300	166616	108
1977	113600	113816	73.5
1978	242000	242460	157
1979	247500	247970	160
1980	160500	160805	104
1981	182900	183248	118
1982	267600	268108	173
1983	321300	321910	208
TOTAL	6527890	6540293	4220
MEAN	197815	198191	128

TABLE 12.—Annual streamflow from the Lower Mississippi Water-Resource Region (08), 1951–83

Station 7367000	7376000	7378500	8012000	8015500	7269000	7292500	7295000	Total monitored streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
Year										
1951	16560	341	1858	283	1322	775700	1/1050	214	797328	877061
1952	9820	177	929	477	1968	704800	520	120	718811	790692
1953	23260	453	2781	1169	4589	451700	1683	367	486002	534602
1954	6972	275	1202	330	1470	301700	348	80	312377	343615
1955	10290	354	1880	1166	2609	454700	967	296	472262	519488
1956	9798	287	1548	343	1463	427300	769	200	441708	485879
1957	20990	196	1146	666	2098	572000	710	164	597992	657791
1958	34890	413	2218	985	2568	663300	1385	377	706136	776750
1959	15050	321	1794	778	2146	443400	763	176	464430	510673
1960	14160	268	1405	533	1762	577700	906	151	596885	656573
1961	19330	442	2341	1280	2690	584300	1508	337	612226	673451
1962	22180	521	2342	646	2507	673600	1507	258	703561	773917
1963	5847	150	669	364	1220	401900	618	96	410684	451972
1964	9393	354	1813	769	1731	394800	1145	235	410240	451264
1965	10740	329	1859	603	1540	541700	1155	268	558194	614013
1966	11240	465	2445	762	2249	465600	1107	245	484113	532524
1967	8457	266	1485	551	1921	490700	688	229	504297	554727
1968	23720	177	965	635	2230	586400	764	141	615032	676535
1969	17470	285	1584	916	2279	614500	696	262	637992	701791
1970	16560	148	970	323	788	557600	565	138	577087	634796
1971	7330	262	1430	792	1790	553700	865	244	566413	623054
1972	8029	419	2224	958	2317	546700	1308	348	562303	616533
1973	25300	551	3063	1639	4517	995100	1796	530	1032498	1135746
1974	21945	571	2600	1302	3407	866300	1664	495	898284	988112
1975	39370	499	3158	1222	3832	784800	1830	425	835136	916650
1976	12830	181	1343	522	1963	525300	995	269	543403	597743
1977	22760	466	2713	706	1707	391600	965	260	421179	463297
1978	20630	475	2446	719	2012	669000	1425	363	697270	766997
1979	25600	546	3104	1302	3337	617500	1899	343	853633	936996
1980	29070	603	3582	1245	3555	615800	1687	345	655887	721476
1981	12420	207	1267	359	1052	436900	784	166	453175	498493
1982	13150	368	1387	575	1145	622700	634	168	640127	704140
1983	35240	707	4433	1412	4979	796500	1/2400	1/570	846241	930865
TOTAL							20113108		22124419	14300
MEAN							609468		670437	433

1/ Estimated value.

TABLE 13.—Annual streamflow from the Souris-Red-Rainy Water-Resource Region (09), 1951–83

Station Year	5127500 (ft³/s)	5131500 (ft³/s)	5092000 (ft³/s)	5124000 (ft³/s)	Total monitored streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (ft³/s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
1951	1633	1117	4065	562	7397	12723	8.2
1952	1726	950	3797	167	6640	11421	7.4
1953	1455	906	2472	332	5167	6667	5.7
1954	1856	1224	1906	357	5343	9190	5.9
1955	774	628	1771	635	3606	6550	4.2
1956	1338	644	2613	443	5238	9009	5.8
1957	1367	954	2649	78	5048	8662	5.6
1958	557	510	2052	36	3157	5431	3.5
1959	886	754	1300	9	2949	5072	3.3
1960	1120	764	2212	264	4360	7499	4.6
1961	799	725	849	9	2382	4098	2.6
1962	1433	1540	6237	5	9215	15849	10.2
1963	724	785	2662	22	4193	7212	4.7
1964	1131	1037	2529	36	4733	6141	5.3
1965	1428	1123	5256	146	7953	13679	6.8
1966	2196	1912	7376	174	11660	20055	13.0
1967	1130	611	4939	83	6963	11977	7.7
1968	1798	1104	2211	25	5138	6836	5.7
1969	2004	1838	5693	693	10426	17936	11.6
1970	1718	1635	4973	620	6944	15384	9.9
1971	2102	1407	2532	255	6296	10829	7.0
1972	1823	1536	5666	532	9559	16441	10.6
1973	1373	762	1874	83	4112	7073	4.6
1974	1946	1537	5666	936	10089	17353	11.2
1975	1340	1523	7527	1090	11480	19746	12.8
1976	1256	644	2686	1697	6465	11154	7.2
1977	664	665	536	25	1890	3251	2.1
1978	2179	1808	5206	133	9326	16041	10.4
1979	1518	1186	7076	660	10640	18301	11.8
1980	737	656	2087	36	3520	6054	3.9
1981	1751	926	1140	100	3919	6740	4.4
1982	1411	1307	4366	323	7427	12774	8.3
1983	1817	1146	4437	548	7948	13671	8.8
TOTAL					213406	367059	237
MEAN					6467	11123	7.2

TABLE 14.—Annual streamflow from the Missouri Water-Resource Region (10), 1951–83

Station Year	6934500	Total unadjusted discharge (ft³/s)	Total adjusted discharge (ft³/s)	Total adjusted discharge (Mgal/d)
1951		139400	139958	90.4
1952		103100	103512	66.9
1953		55300	55521	35.9
1954		40820	40983	26.5
1955		47200	47389	30.6
1956		35060	35200	22.7
1957		46990	47178	30.5
1958		73520	73814	47.7
1959		57100	57328	37.0
1960		79170	79487	51.3
1961		79180	79497	51.4
1962		84920	85260	55.1
1963		44980	45160	29.2
1964		47450	47640	30.8
1965		60110	80430	52.0
1966		59650	60089	38.8
1967		66480	66726	43.1
1968		66110	66374	42.9
1969		107500	107930	69.7
1970		84190	84527	54.6
1971		77380	77690	50.2
1972		71460	71746	46.3
1973		140500	141062	91.1
1974		114600	115058	74.3
1975		68140	88493	57.2
1976		68850	69125	44.7
1977		56670	58897	36.6
1978		97160	97549	63.0
1979		91310	91675	59.2
1980		62980	83232	40.8
1981		65870	65933	42.6
1982		100400	100802	85.1
1983		120400	120882	78.1
TOTAL		2553930	2564146	1680
MEAN		77392	77701	50.2

TABLE 17.—Annual streamflow from the Rio Grande Water-Resource Region (13), 1951–83

Station	8364000	8447700	Total monitored streamflow (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
Year	(ft ³ /s)	(ft ³ /s)			
1951	374	46	420	2923	1.9
1952	390	29	419	2916	1.9
1953	370	20	390	2714	1.8
1954	141	23	184	1141	0.7
1955	96	32	128	891	0.6
1956	81	26	107	745	0.5
1957	188	38	226	1573	1.0
1958	500	38	538	3744	2.4
1959	540	26	566	3939	2.5
1960	510	24	534	3717	2.4
1961	420	34	454	3160	2.0
1962	503	28	531	3696	2.4
1963	383	37	420	2923	1.9
1964	107	18	125	870	0.6
1965	274	23	297	2087	1.3
1966	408	21	429	2986	1.9
1967	327	18	345	2401	1.6
1968	354	19	373	2596	1.7
1969	490	30	520	3619	2.3
1970	495	28	523	3640	2.4
1971	354	23	377	2624	1.7
1972	186	32	220	1531	1.0
1973	397	26	423	2944	1.9
1974	496	33	529	3682	2.4
1975	510	83	593	4127	2.7
1976	549	28	577	4016	2.6
1977	333	25	358	2492	1.6
1978	216	20	236	1643	1.1
1979	419	46	465	3286	2.1
1980	476	25	501	3487	2.3
1981	465	54	519	3612	2.3
1982	445	25	470	3271	2.1
1983	453	18	471	3276	2.1
TOTAL		13248		92206	60
MEAN		401		2794	1.8

TABLE 18.—Annual streamflow from the Upper Colorado Water-Resource Region (14), 1951–83

Station 90380000	Total monitored streamflow (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
Year			
1951	13560	13560	8.8
1952	24740	24740	16.0
1953	12140	12140	7.8
1954	8427	8427	5.4
1955	10070	10070	6.5
1956	12040	12040	7.8
1957	23930	23930	15.5
1958	19640	19640	12.7
1959	9311	9311	6.0
1960	12650	12650	8.2
1961	9177	9177	5.9
1962	20400	20400	13.2
1963	3453	3453	2.2
1964	3325	3325	2.1
1965	14950	14950	9.7
1966	10850	10850	7.0
1967	10770	10770	7.0
1968	11480	11480	7.4
1969	12190	12190	7.9
1970	11980	11980	7.7
1971	11670	11670	7.7
1972	12830	12830	8.3
1973	13960	13960	9.0
1974	11420	11420	7.4
1975	12780	12780	8.3
1976	11680	11680	7.5
1977	11410	11410	7.4
1978	11540	11540	7.5
1979	11460	11460	7.4
1980	15030	15030	9.7
1981	11460	11460	7.4
1982	11470	11470	7.4
1983	24160	24160	15.6
TOTAL	426153	426153	275
MEAN	12914	12914	8.3

TABLE 24.—Annual streamflow from the Hawaii Water-Resource Region (20),
1951–83—Continued

Year	Monitored streamflow Oahu (ft ³ /s)	Monitored streamflow Molokai (ft ³ /s)	Monitored streamflow Maui (ft ³ /s)	Monitored streamflow Hawaii (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow 5 islands (ft ³ /s)	Total streamflow (Bgal/d)
1951	155	68	87	411	20776	13.4
1952	120	41	94	496	22238	14.4
1953	49	36	74	322	14160	9.2
1954	56	40	88	266	14899	9.6
1955	158	53	126	509	24527	15.9
1956	136	54	120	553	26928	17.4
1957	96	37	91	486	21166	13.7
1958	123	51	127	471	23030	14.9
1959	82	45	115	329	18276	11.8
1960	82	45	110	524	21951	14.2
1961	57	54	91	330	16887	10.9
1962	63	61	72	416	19752	12.8
1963	141	54	78	500	22397	14.5
1964	84	42	89	539	21893	14.2
1965	169	67	100	323	22016	14.2
1966	148	45	88	300	17318	11.2
1967	153	45	96	492	23518	15.2
1968	154	48	100	429	22225	14.4
1969	213	55	177	718	34103	22.0
1970	91	39	105	415	19301	12.5
1971	148	46	108	405	21728	14.0
1972	100	33	62	442	18194	11.8
1973	55	36	80	367	15879	10.3
1974	163	41	76	427	21473	13.9
1975	106	30	74	558	21061	13.6
1976	109	37	68	510	19768	12.8
1977	67	38	80	465	18183	11.8
1978	79	34	75	260	14074	9.1
1979	130	58	121	511	23534	15.2
1980	198	71	178	648	31307	20.2
1981	77	35	59	158	10950	7.1
1982	254	75	174	652	35971	23.3
1983	94	41	76	197	14421	9.3
TOTAL	3910	1553	3259	14428	693902	449
MEAN	118	47	99	437	21027	13.6

¹/Estimated value.

